

DAILY MAGAZINE PAGES FOR EVERYBODY

A New Housekeeping Series

By Christine Frederick

There is a new wave sweeping over the country. Not exactly a new wave, for, although every wave is new, every wave is old, and housekeeping is certainly as old as the hills. But the interest is new, is of a new kind. It is a scientific interest.

Mrs. Christine Frederick, of Philadelphia, representative of the Housewives' League, the woman who appeared before the House Judiciary Committee, made it sit up and take notice, and told them that Uncle Sam should oversee the buying and selling of market products, is an authority on scientific housekeeping. She has been chosen by The Times to give to its women readers her very best ideas in home management.

Not in theoretical, abstruse articles, but through a series of talks dealing with every-day problems in a thoroughly practical and illuminating manner.

Since the day for the "sun-to-sun" working proposition has passed for women, coincident with the feminist movement, schedules, business hours, and applied science as relates to household tools, are a burning need.

Mrs. Frederick, who is the country's leading authority in "the new housekeeping" and whose book is a text book for colleges and schools of dramatic art, tells how to make your home work over on a business basis, what tools to buy in order to make such a standardization possible, and how to work out some of the smaller details.

This series begins next Monday, March 16.

Order your Times NOW.

What Is Seen in The Shops

The handsomely appointed third floor of Woodward & Lothrop, in all its gala array of women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear, is affording a center of interest to shoppers today.

The millinery exhibit last week was a forerunner of the larger opening, and gave a hint of the merchandise delights to come.

The gowns and dresses show all the fineness, fluting, and frills of the season's modes. The assortment of evening gowns is particularly choice, running the textile gamut from pussy willow silk, crepe meters, and velour de jeunesse.

The ever-popular taffeta, of course, is here in all its glory, many of the models showing the hip frills and the bouffant effects which the designers have dictated as their latest creation.

Show Original Models.

Faquin, Callot, Beer, and Poiret are represented in charming original models, and their American adaptations are bound to find favor in the eyes of even the most conservative shopper.

The tiny little dance frocks, which round one a bit of French pasty with whipped cream on the top, are beautiful in their exquisite pastel shades.

The wants of the woman in mourning

are well taken care of with models of simple elegance. Many hats are used in combination with silk, and the bolero jacket effects are shown. The "Army and Navy" suits, in the suit section, ought to have a distinct appeal to patriotic Washingtonians. These are made of serge, some of which have a severely tailored effect dear to the heart of the practical business or professional woman, who finds frills superfluous in a workaday world. With their cutaway coats and tiered skirts, their appearance is best described by the term "smart."

Typical Spring Suit.

The majority of the suits run to more elaborate trimmings and drapes. Vest effects, sleeve ruffles, and the large madrasin sleeves characterizing the typical new spring suit. Bengallines, poplins, silk-and-wool crepes, and broad-tail moire are some of the fabrics.

The silk blouses are of the duffy type, and one interesting model featured is a gathered chiffon blouse with a shadow lace in combination. Georgette crepe and the crinkled crepe for blouses still remain in high favor.

The Larrimore blouse, a Poiret model, is an exclusive showing of the Woodward & Lothrop house.

No fashion story is complete without mention of the coats and wraps, which, like the suits, are bedecked with

Six Months' Courtship Long Enough; Then the Girl Should Surely Speak Up



Kathleen Norris Thinks Two-Year Limit Proposed by Massachusetts Legislature Is More Than Generous—She Discusses the High Cost of Loving and the Demands of the Modern Girl.

By MARGUERITE MOORE MARSHALL.

A limit on courtships—that's the latest attempt to boom the matrimonial market in Massachusetts. A bachelor tax bill is already before the State Legislature, and to it will be added a proviso that no Bay State courtship be permitted to last more than two years. After that a man must pay for the privilege of remaining unmarried, for it will be assumed that his attentions conceal no intentions.

Now, in Boston two years is certainly long enough to make love. In fact, I personally consider it two years too long—in Boston. But elsewhere must this extraordinarily delightful period of one's life be so ruthlessly abridged? Must one sign a sort of promissory note to Cupid—"Two years after date I promise to pay"—with romantic bankruptcy, a severance of all sentimental relations, the only alternative? I fear one must, if one's in love with a modern girl. For whatever action the State may take, the girl of today refuses to wait indefinitely for a proposal.

SIX MONTHS LONG ENOUGH.

Like Alexandra Salisbury, the heroine of Kathleen Norris' latest novel, "The Treasure," she puts a time limit on her courtship by naively deciding herself to wait half a year. And little Miss Alexandra can scarcely believe that her grandmother kept her grandfather waiting three months before she would even answer his humble plea. Assuredly, the whirlwind of time brings its reverses.

"Certainly I believe a girl should ask a young man what his intentions are after a reasonable period has elapsed," Mrs. Norris told me. "Two years is an exceedingly generous allowance of time for the purpose of courtship. Personally, I think six months is long enough between the first meeting and the marriage day. If a young man calls two or three times a week during that period, he and the girl come to know each other sufficiently well to determine whether or not they wish to marry. And if at the end of six months of constant attention the young man does not speak, the girl is perfectly justified in taking the initiative."

I was amused and delighted with Mrs. Norris' declaration, because in her first and most celebrated novel, "Mother," the super-domestic atmosphere would have been vastly interrupted by anything so twentieth-century as a feminine proposal. "Mother" was a charming tale but some of her warmest admirers are glad Mrs. Norris joined the suffrage party a few months ago.

Time Limit Nothing New.

"A time limit on courtship is not such a new thing," the novelist continued. "Formerly it was imposed by the father of the girl in the case. He felt it to be not only his right but his duty to ask the intentions of the youths who called on his daughter. Often he didn't stop with that question. 'But the modern father wouldn't dare ask such questions,' I submitted. 'and if he did both daughter and son would be horrified. I don't believe a girl would feel any more shame in asking if he were serious than she feels when her mother and all her friends fondly inquire why she doesn't marry him, and she knows the only reason is because he hasn't asked her. A girl suffers horribly in such circumstances, and then, after ten or fifteen years, her undeclared lover is apt as likely to declare himself to some one else as to her.'

High Cost of Loving.

"Don't you think that some times a young man's reluctance to marry is due to the fact that he has found courtship so expensive?" I suggested. "Love-making is a much more costly process now than in your grandmother's day."

"That's true," she conceded. "Apparently there are fashions in courtship as in everything else."

"The time was when two young persons did their courting over the back fence, or on the parlor sofa, or coming home from Sunday night prayer meeting. Perhaps there were rare cash plunges into the feverish dissipation of ice cream parlors. But now theater tickets, supper at expensive restaurants, and orchids are the proper aids to courtship."

"And the girl isn't always to blame, by any means. So often I have noted that a young man passes

Protection For The Innocents

PROTECTION for the innocent "anonymous" child, a breaking down of discrimination against the already robbed infant and a means to give unmarried mothers the opportunity to earn an honest living are urged by Kate Waller Barrett today as important aids to society in combating false community standards.

Conservation of the childhood of the race, she declares, is the one thing in which America is lagging. It is time to stem the tide and check the supply of young and innocent filling the hungry maw.

By KATE WALLER BARRETT.

There are few problems that require more careful treatment at the hands of society than the anonymous child, usually called the "illegitimate child." There is no such thing as an "illegitimate child." Every child comes into this world under the same God-made laws, and it is not responsible for the breaking of even man-made laws. There are illegitimate parents, those who have been unfaithful to the highest call of nature and have broken the laws of the land, which require that every man and woman who are responsible for bringing into the world of child, shall do their part toward that child. Let us speak of illegitimate parents but not illegitimate children.

But interest in the anonymous child should be properly balanced by a knowledge of conditions and a proper regard for the responsibilities and rights of all parties concerned. The child cannot be considered by itself. But the highest good of the father, the mother, the child, with that of society, must be taken into consideration, in order that most may be accomplished by any ameliorative action.

Every Man Responsible.

Sometimes sympathy for the child has caused legislation to be enacted in which the protection of the rights of the anonymous child, has been placed in the hands of the father and the legal wife. This manifestly is not good for society, for the legal wife and child have done what society has required of them and what is believed to be the best for all concerned and should be protected. At one time such laws were passed in Mexico that made it possible for a man to disown his legitimate child in favor of the child born out of wedlock. The laws of Scotland are the best. These make every man responsible for his children, irrespective of the conditions under which they are born, or of the former character of their mother.

It may not seem a very savory situation to find half a dozen children in one home, each supported by a different father, but it is far preferable to what we see in the United States, where half a dozen children, born under the same circumstances as those in Scotland, without father or mother to support them, but being cared for in some child-saving institutions by philanthropic persons or state.

If child saving institutions were turned into parent-saving institutions both parents and children might be saved.

Must Protect Child.

Even before the anonymous child is born, it is discriminated against. Yet if, because of this discrimination, the expectant mother, seeking to rid herself of the shame, should find some surgeon willing to aid, both mother and surgeon would pay



MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT

the extreme penalty at the hands of the law. I am not supporting malpractice, but, before we punish the abortionist, we should make merciful and suitable arrangements for the expectant mother and her offspring.

Every law discriminates against this already robbed child. Everything is done to protect the father, nothing is done to protect the child. This is illustrated by the form of birth certificate used by the District of Columbia. It requires that the name of the mother shall be given, but unless the mother is married, you cannot put upon it the name of the father, even if it is known.

For years no one raised a voice in the behalf of such children in Washington until the late W. H. Baldwin, in assisting in the passing of that splendid law now in force in the District making fathers support their children, included also the anonymous child in its provisions, when paternity was proven.

Strong Men Have No Fear.

Some one may say that this might work harm if it were made easy for paternity to be established. But this fact has to be proven in court in a jury trial, and surely strong men can protect themselves at least as well as new born babes. If men are careful of their associates, they need have no fear. All the compensation laws now being passed have no provision to care for the anonymous child, so far as I know.

Household Helps

FISH may be sealed much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

An immediate cure for hiccup is to take a lump of sugar with a few drops of vinegar on it.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

Very frequently when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs the yolks become broken and fall into the whites. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry, and touch the yolk with a corner of it, and the yolk will adhere to the cloth and may easily be removed.

To remove mudstains from linen, first rub the spots with a piece of soap, then put on a layer of scraped chalk, hang up to bleach, and repeat process until the spots have disappeared.

When a baking dish gets burnt in the oven it should not be scraped. Simply place a little water and ashes in it and the burnt surface will come off easily without injuring the dish.

A good way to give stove a brown color, without adding coloring, is to give the outside of stove and boiler a wash with a solution of soda and water. This will be found a much better way than adding brownings.

Suede gloves can be cleaned with oatmeal or putting them through a bowl of meal, exactly as you would do when washing the hands. If there is a very dirty spot, rub it well with a clean flannel cloth dipped in the meal.

When washing and rinsing colored materials and a teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each gallon of water, and even the most delicate shades will neither fade nor run. Serge or merino dresses, which have been dyed black, can be safely washed in this way without any risk of the dye running.

Posted on the Posts.

A Devonshire lady once sent to her son a pair of trousers by book post, which is, of course, cheaper than parcel post.

The postal officials wrote to her, "Trousers cannot be sent by book post. If you will refer to the Post-office Guide you will see under what conditions articles may be sent by book post."

After a few days the lady replied: "I have looked in the Postoffice Guide and find that articles which are open at both ends may be sent by book post. And if trousers are not open at both ends I should like to know what is."—Tit-Bits.

Lobster Salad

FIRST of all be sure to buy live lobsters. Select medium sized ones.

Two lobsters will make enough salad for four or five persons, as lobster salad is very rich, heavy food, and should be eaten in moderation.

Having selected your lobsters, either have them well wrapped in a pasteboard box and take them home from the market yourself, or have them sent at once, so they reach you while still alive.

As soon as the lobsters are received drop them head first into a kettle or big saucepan of boiling water, slightly salted. Cover the kettle and let the lobsters cook until they are bright red. This will take about twenty minutes.

Then take them out of the water at once and place them in a colander or sieve, where they may drain and at the same time cool. As soon as the lobsters are cool enough to handle, split them down the back and break open the shells of the claws.

Then stand them in a very cold place till ready to make the salad.

After boiling, lobsters should never be kept a length of time in their shells without breaking them as they soon spoil, and always have a disagreeable odor if confined in the shells.

When ready to make the salad remove the vein that runs down the back of the lobster. Take all the meat from the shell and cut it in nice pieces about half an inch square. Do not have the pieces too small, as it will make the salad look like lobster minced.

Line the salad bowl with white, crisp lettuce leaves, put in the pieces of lobster very lightly, then season with salt and an equal quantity of tarragon and good olive vinegar—not too much vinegar.

Ornament the surface with a sprinkling of capers, pitted olives, hard-boiled eggs, and bonbons cut in quarters.

Just before serving pour over the top a generous amount of rich, very stiff mayonnaise dressing.

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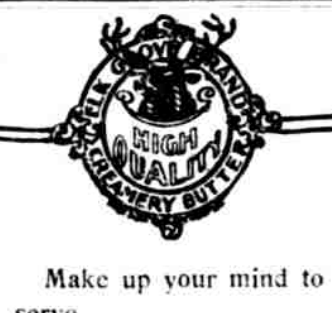
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